

WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS.



Public Ledger

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY
THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

WILLIAM H. COX, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Editor and Manager.
SAMUEL T. HICKMAN, Asst. Editor and Bookkeeper.

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IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

THE editor of the *Flemingsburg T-D*, talks about incoming Democratic Postmasters just as though he hadn't heard from Rhode Island.

THE vote in the House on the Bland silver bill means that the Democrats are afraid to do anything in the face of a Presidential election. They have decided to fall back on the time-honored custom of doing nothing and having no platform. They can now promise the people this fall that want silver that the bill will be passed next winter and those who do not want it that the bill is dead. Then they can come back next winter and pass the bill.

A SPECIAL from Washington to the *Louisville Times* says the Republican victory in Rhode Island is regarded by many Democratic Congressmen as a serious setback to CLEVELAND'S Presidential boom, so far as it is based upon the idea that he could be elected without the vote of New York. A Republican gain of 10 votes in 48,000, in Rhode Island, shows the folly of claiming such states as Massachusetts and Illinois. A prominent Indiana Congressman said: "The Democrats ought to quit rainbow chasing. Nominate GORMAN and GRAY, and make the fight in New York and Indiana."

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY showed up the fraudulent Democratic cry about "shoddy" and "rags from beggars' backs" in good shape. After all their howling about American manufacturers being compelled to use substitutes for wool, it appears that the Springer bill puts on the free list the disease-laden rags from foreign countries. The tatters that fall from the backs of beggars in Europe and are gathered by rag pickers, are to be imported into this country free to compete against and to be substituted for American wool. And yet the free wool Democrats who propose this have the audacity to charge the Republicans with permitting the importation of shoddy, which is simply rag wool cleaned and disinfected. In the McKinley tariff the disease-laden rags which the Democrats want to put on the free list are barred out altogether by prohibitory duties.

THE TRUTH OF IT.

The price of I C coke tin plates in December, 1891, was \$5 30 per box in New York, says *The San Francisco Chronicle*. According to *Eyland's Iron Trade Circular* the price of the same quality of tin plate was \$3 22 in Liverpool during the month of December. The Liverpool price in the preceding April was \$4 32 a box, and the New York price was \$5 25. Now will some ingenious Free-trader, taking these facts, demonstrate from them that the American consumer has paid the increased duty imposed by the McKinley bill. A drop of \$1 10 per box in the Liverpool price and an increase of only 5 cents in the American price would seem to indicate that the foreigner was paying the added tax, but then the Free-trader may be still able with these figures before him to maintain his theory that the consumer invariably pays the duty.

POPULAR POSTAL SERVICE.

Free delivery has been established in the past three years at 150 offices, and the entire service has been strengthened and extended by the addition of 2,400 carriers. The last report of the last administration showed a total of 358 letter-carrier offices; up to date there are 551.

An unerring indication of the increased efficiency of the postal service under President HARRISON'S Administration is to be found in the records of the Dead Letter Office. The total number of pieces of dead mail matter received at that office in 1886 was about 4,800,000. Three years later it was about 6,200,000; and for the present year it will be about 6,800,000. In other words, for the three years prior to 1889 there was an increase of 1,400,000 pieces, or 29.2 per cent., while for the last three years the increase has been only 600,000, or 9.6 per cent.

That is to say, while there was an increase during the three years of fully 35 per cent. in the number of pieces of mail matter handled, the increase in the number of pieces sent to the Dead Letter Office was less than 10 per cent.—a difference of 25 per cent. in favor of increased efficiency of service.

These are the bare unvarnished facts. If the whole story of the three years were to be told there should be added the sub-stations and the stamp-stations established; the improved railroad connections and fast trains put on; the sea Postoffices begun; the lottery expulsion from the mails; experimental free delivery at small places; the system of promotions based on merit, ascertained from actual records, a system formulated and introduced by the Postoffice Department; new postal cards introduced; the substitution of a new series of postage stamps of better size and more artistic designs than those previously in use; and a score of minor improvements in methods, to say nothing of the reduction in the ratio of increase of expenses.

THERE'S something of a change in Wisconsin. Two years ago the average Democratic majority in Milwaukee was 6,800. This year it is 1,400.

TAKING a broad view of the working of Protection since 1816, it appears that the principal products the farmers sell have advanced in price an average of 144 per cent., while on the other hand the principal articles they have to buy have fallen an average of 79 per cent. Yet Democrats with cheeks of triple-plated brass declare that the tariff is a tax and a particularly heavy burden on the farmers.

At the city election in Hawesville a few days since, the contest being over whiskey or no whiskey, the "wets" won by a majority of forty-one.

Another Courteous Editor Names It.

Bracken Chronicle.—The long-talked-of hat at last made its appearance, and we gladly place THE PUBLIC LEDGER on our exchange list. It has been generally understood that Maysville was to have a daily, devoted to the interest of the Republican party, and especially this Congressional District, edited by that well-known newspaper man, Mr. Thomas A. Davis, and owned by a stock company composed of such men as Cox, Wadsworth, Cochran, Russell, and other prominent men of Mason county, the first copy of which has just reached us, which we feel assured will more than fulfill the expectations of its patrons. We wish the success enterprise deserves.

HUMAN FREAKS.

Misshapen Beings Who Are Exhibited for Gain.

There is no business more thoroughly cut and dried than that of the exhibition of freaks. Freaks are born, not made. Of course there are imitation freaks, just as there are imitation coins, but they have no real value. Every genuine freak, says the *New York World*, is known to every museum manager and rival freak in the country and has a definite standing. Their traveling life is not dissimilar to the average actor's, and their conversation is very like that of the barnstormer. It usually consists of startling facts, such as "Stewart, the truncated fraction of humanity, is playing in Cleveland," and that "the electricity in Mattie Palmer, the magnetic girl, gave out Friday last while she was playing in Hoboken and she was doctored five dollars in consequence." These standard freaks—indeed, they might in some cases be called classic freaks—have a fixed salary for which they exhibit their misshapen selves and breathe the foul air of the museum for twelve hours a day. The salaries seldom fall below twenty-five dollars for a good freak and frequently run up as high as fifty dollars. Millie Christine, the two-headed nightingale, who was a contemporary of Booth and Barrett, and occupied about the same position in the freak business as they did in the theatrical firmament, is said to have received four hundred dollars per week. There are, of course, occasional freaks, such as fasters and sufferers from big fires and floods, but they are regarded as interlopers and hold no real position among the genuine article.

OPPOSED AN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser Prevented from Going Up in a Balloon.

During his visit to Heligoland the German emperor, wishing to study the fortification of the island, expressed an intention to make an ascent in a balloon which is kept for the purpose. Against this project, says the *Irish Times*, the emperor's brother and other officers protested, alleging that the emperor should not risk his personal safety in a balloon, even a captive one. The emperor still persisted, when Gen. Von Hahnke placed himself bodily in his sovereign's way, blocking the path, and at the same time declaring that a law of Prussia forbade the king to risk his person unnecessarily, or to "travel outside of Europe" without the permission of the upper branch of the Prussian legislature. The emperor would violate this law, he declared, if he ascended in the balloon.

The emperor, who has the reputation of being a very headstrong man, stood all a moment while the officers about looked on in wonder at the spectacle of a subject opposing physical force to the monarch's will. Then the emperor embraced Gen. Von Hahnke, assured him that he was entirely right, and afterward presented him with the grand cross of the order of the house of Hohenzollern.

CARELESSNESS OF MINERS.

Sometimes the Cause of Terrible Accidents.

Not a few of the unexplained explosions in coal mines arise from the carelessness of miners and their disobedience to orders. In some mines where gas is known to abound in dangerous quantities every possible precaution is taken to secure the safety of the miners. Safety lamps are provided, and in some places the miners are even searched before descending into the mine to see that they have no matches or other materials for making a light. The safety lamps are looked before the miners are allowed to take them below, and yet, even in spite of all these precautions, it has been known that a miner has picked the lock of his safety lamp and opened it to light his pipe. After doing this once with impunity he will naturally take the risk at any time when he wants a smoke, and thus it is quite possible that hundreds of lives have been lost through somebody's desire for the solace afforded by the pipe. Of course, nobody can say this is so, for if the miner is killed he cannot tell about it, and if he escapes he is not likely to mention the fact of having opened his lamp; but it is among the probabilities, and miners have been known to take greater risks than that of opening their lamps in a dangerous atmosphere.

THUMBS AND PROFANITY.

They Seem to Go Together, and Bear Each Other's Burden.

Did you ever notice when a man smites his thumb with a hammer, while putting down a carpet under wifely supervision and criticism, how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his ready mouth? writes Robert J. Burdette in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. People think it is because the application is soothing. But no; it is an involuntary movement, same as winking. The man cannot help it. Nature knows what the man would be apt to say under the circumstances, and so she has provided him with a stopper, and has ordained that whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take very much to nearly kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't want to—by a sort of interlocking system the thumb flies into his mouth and stops him up, so that he can't say anything. Some men whom you and I know should be provided with an extra thumb which they might carry about in their hand all the time it wasn't in active use. It would be a great thing, wouldn't it?

Polished Bowlders.

A South African mining journal says the surfaces of numerous bowlders have been polished by the constant rubbing of countless herds of large game, such as the wildebeest. These examples of the attentions of rocks by animals are found in a good many parts of the Transvaal. The parts of the bowlders which offer convenient rubbing places for the animals have been put to so much use that they present highly polished surfaces, which are very unlike anything resulting from glacial or aqueous attrition.

A CENSUS OF DEVILS.

Authority Saith That They Are Numerous and of Unpleasant Appearance.

Of devils, Gullielmus Parisiensis has found, on an exact computation, that there are 44,435,356, but it has been said that they vastly exceed that number. Their internal characteristics have been minutely described. Their bodies are not terrestrial, but, according to the church scholastics, something analogous.

John Wier, a physician of Cleves, convinced that this world is peopled by crowds of devils, wrote in 1576 a book of some thousand folio pages which is one of our chief sources of information on the subject. He makes, says the *Nineteenth Century*, seventy-two princes of devils, with 7,405,926 subjects. He may have owed this information to his master, Cornelius Agrippa. Collin de Plancy, in his "Dictionnaire Infernal," has given pictorial illustrations to supplement Wier.

The figure of a devil, generally, is that of a goat with two horns in front and two behind; but he also appears as a frog, a fly, a donkey and a spider. Blake saw him as a swimming spider. He assumes, in short, every shape except that of a dove and of a lamb. By Europeans he is commonly painted black. The Africans prefer a white devil.

That old serpent, Satan, the supreme prince of this world, of the powers of the air, and of darkness, Lucifer, the devil par excellence, is described as a great red dragon with seven crowned heads, ten horns and a huge tail. He has two deputies, one of the sea, having three crowns more than his master, displayed with the body of a leopard, the feet of a bear, and the tail of a lion; the other of the earth, known as the beast, with two horns only.

HIRAM AND THE BULL.

It Was an Undecided Question Which Was the Greater Coward.

Ten years ago the hunter, ambitious to secure the buffalo, could still go to a region where he could kill hundreds of them. Then there was a western "town" into which the buffalo often came down at night, says Forest and Stream, and it was not unusual for the residents when they arose in the morning to see a bunch within rifle range of the houses. Among the dwellers in this town was one who, although he had lived on the frontier since the early sixties, had never killed a buffalo. One morning when Hiram looked out of his door he saw, not far away, a great buffalo bull rubbing his ragged sides against the bole of an old cottonwood tree. Here was a chance such as had never before presented itself. "Such an opportunity might not occur again," and he was filled with a great longing to kill this bull.

Seizing a gun, he crept out, and, stealing through the sage brush and among the trees, was soon quite near the bull. Its immense size—for he had never before been close to a buffalo—somewhat startled the hunter, but he had gone too far to retreat now. Feeling a little nervous, he leveled his gun, and fired. At the report the bull jumped a little and then glared slowly at him with an air of the utmost ferocity, as if eager to pulverize whoever had fired the shot. This slow, searching gaze and the brute's fierce aspect were too much for Hiram's nerves. They gave way, and dropping his gun he ran nimbly to the nearest tree and climbed into it with the activity of a boy. The bull in the meantime was thundering off in the opposite direction, while some of Hiram's companions, who had been looking on, were shouting with laughter.

SOME WONDERFUL RIVERS.

The Subterranean Rivers Not the Only Ones of Special Interest.

The subterranean rivers of the world, of which the one in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky is usually reckoned as the most unique, are generally set down in lists of natural curiosities as being the greatest wonders in the line of waterways; but such lists, however, are not always reliable.

To the mind of "ye curious man," there are other rivers which have a sufficient element of the marvelous to admit them into categories of the wonderful. Algeria, Spain and India, for instance, each has rivers within its borders which are composed, not of water, but of ink.

That in Algeria is water until after the union of two of its principal tributaries, one of which flows through a country strongly impregnated with iron, the other comes from a peat bog. The chemical action of the iron on the gallic acid from the peat makes a beautiful writing fluid.

The Webbe Shebevil, an African river, is one of the wonders of the dark continent. Although it is a large, rapid-flowing river, almost as large as our own Missouri, and flows for hundreds of miles through a fertile country, it never reaches the sea.

About thirty miles before its waters get to the point where they should mingle with those of the Indian ocean the whole stream sinks out of sight into the sands of a desert.

Three Inscriptions.

Over the triple doorway of the cathedral of Milan there are three inscriptions spanning the splendid arches. Over one is carved a beautiful wreath of roses, and underneath is the legend: "All that which pleases is but for a moment." Over the other is sculptured a cross, and these are the words: "All that which troubles is but for a moment." But underneath the great central entrance, in the main aisle, is the inscription: "That only is important which is eternal."

Cruelty of the Japanese.

It is said that the Japanese practice refined cruelty to delight their palates. They believe that the fish called the dai is the most delicious when eaten alive. An expert Japanese carver can dexterously remove five-sixths of the edible matter from its bones without touching a vital part. During this cruel operation the fish is kept alive by wet sawed, which, being placed over its gills, enables it to breathe.

Small, the Tailor

CAN BE FOUND AT HIS

EMPORIUM OF FASHION

No. 110 Market Street,
Opposite Central Hotel.

Editor "Public Ledger:"

You will please announce to the public generally that we have full lines of

HARDWARE.

Our Pocket Cutlery department is very large, comprising following brands: Limestone Cutlery Co., New York Cutlery Co., Rodgers, Wostenholm, Stanforth and other brands.

OUR TABLE CUTLERY

Made by New York Knife Co., John Russell Cutlery Co., and other makers. Pearl, Ivory, Celluloid, Bone and Wood Handles. Our Silver Plated Knives and Forks, Spoons, Forks, &c., are best goods.

Our line of

RAZORS

Cannot be excelled. Our own makes comprise "Our Very Best," "Kentucky Rattler," "F. O. H. Co.'s Extra," "Limestone," "O. & B. Extra," "Justice" and "Biz." You can make no mistake in either brand named.

Our

SHEARS AND SCISSORS

Stock are of the best made. F. O. H. Co.'s Shears fully warranted; if not A. No. 1 money refunded.

Our

FARMING TOOLS.

Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Picks and Mattocks you will find large stock.

BUILDING HARDWARE.

We have a splendid stock of Bronze Door Locks, Latches, Hinges, Bolts; also all other qualities used in building. Blacksmiths and carpenters will find all tools used by them. Iron, Nails, and full stock of the best Wheels and Woodwork, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, &c., all of best timber.

Frank Owens Hardware Co.

47 W. Second St. and 114 Sutton St.,
Maysville, Ky.

HOME, Tuesday Eve.,
April 5, 1892.

My Dear Dick:

I have thought it all over and have concluded to say—yes. And now I am going to make my first request. When the time comes to furnish our new home, let me name the Furniture House that shall have the order. My request is that we should go to Henry Ort and buy our Furniture, both on account of the style and finish of his goods and the extremely low prices he asks for everything.

Yours ever,
KITTIE.

PUBLIC SALE!

We will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 14th, 1892,
the Magnolia Mills and all the real estate used in connection therewith; also the Maysville and Flemingsburg Omnibus Line, including Omnibuses, Horses and Harness; also two Mules, two Drays and two Carts and Harness; also one three-year-old harness and saddle gelding. Sale will take place at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Mill. The Mill and Real Estate will be sold for one-third cash and balance in one and two years, with interest; the personal property on a credit of four months, with good security, and notes bearing interest.

CARR & TOLLE.

April 2nd, 1892.

W. H. WADSWORTH, SR. & W. H. WADSWORTH, JR.

WADSWORTH & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The general practice of Law.

FREE ADVERTISING.

No Charge! Advertisements under the heading of "Help Wanted," "Lost," "Found," &c., of an acceptable nature, and not to exceed three lines, on this page are FREE to all. No business advertisements inserted without pay. If answers fail to come the first time, we write as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. We wish the advertisers to feel that they are not imposing on us by using our free columns. Advertisements can be left at our office or sent through the mail to THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY, No. 12 E. Third Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—One large room. Address Box 5, Maysville, Ky.

WANTED—Three thousand subscribers to THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

WANTED—Energetic Agents and Correspondents for THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Several valuable spaces for advertising purposes, in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Advertising space in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

LOS.

LOST—A golden opportunity if you do not advertise in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOUND.

FOUND—That it pays a big profit to patronize THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOUND—Bunch of Keys, which owner can have by calling at PUBLIC LEDGER office and proving property.

ECLIPSE

Before buying a Gas Stove, see the

It cooks with a current of hot air. To be had of

S. B. OLDHAM, 13 East Second St.,
Maysville, Ky.

MONUMENTAL STATUARY

AND CEMETERY WORK,
In Granite and Marble.

M. R. GILMORE.

108 W. SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Free Stone Building Work, Scaffolds, &c., at satisfactory prices.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

—ADOPTED BY—

THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

ART. 1. It is known that William H. Cox, Thomas A. Davis, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., Samuel T. Hickman, A. M. J. Cochran, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds have this day associated themselves together and become incorporated under and by virtue of Chapter 56 of the General Statutes of the State of Kentucky as THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY and by that name shall sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to alter same at pleasure.

ART. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be \$5000, divided into shares of \$10 each, and the same shall be transferable by written assignment on the certificate, and when transferred the certificate for same shall be surrendered to the Company and canceled, and new ones issued in lieu thereof.

ART. 3. This Corporation is organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper in the city of Maysville, and distributing the same throughout the State of Kentucky, and for the carrying on of a general newspaper business in said city and state.

ART. 4. The principal place of business of said Corporation shall be at Maysville, Ky. The capital stock of said Corporation may be increased at a meeting of the stockholders (those holding a majority of the stock assenting thereto) to any sum not exceeding \$10,000. This Corporation may organize when 300 shares of its stock is subscribed. Stock may be paid in money or equivalent at an agreed contract price, or any stock not subscribed for may be sold from time to time, as the Directors may direct and authorize, and the certificates of stock shall be signed by the President and one of the stockholders, and the corporate seal shall be affixed to same.

ART. 5. The Corporation shall be managed by a Directory of five persons who shall be elected annually at the Company's office in Maysville, Ky., on the 1st Monday in March of each year. If, for any reason, there should not be an election held at the time fixed, the Directors in office shall continue as such until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 6. The Directors shall choose from their number a President and Vice-President, and from said number of the Company's office in Maysville, Ky., one Secretary and one Treasurer, and they may combine these two offices into one. They shall elect an Editor, and may elect an assistant to the Editor, both of whose duties and tenure of office they may fix and prescribe by-laws of the Company, which by-laws a majority of the Directors may adopt for the management of the Company's affairs.

ART. 7. The Corporation shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding, in the aggregate, at any one time, a sum equal to one-half of the capital stock on hand.

ART. 8. The private property of the stockholders of this Corporation shall be exempt from all debts or liabilities of the Corporation.

ART. 9. The Corporation shall begin when it shall have organized, as provided for herein, and shall continue as long as may be necessary, according to law.

In witness whereof, the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands this 10th day of March, 1892.

WILLIAM H. COX, A. M. J. COCHRAN,
THOMAS A. DAVIS, M. C. RUSSELL,
W. H. WADSWORTH, JR., GEO. L. COX,
S. T. HICKMAN, ALLEN A. EDMONDS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

MADE COUNTY.

I, T. M. PERCE, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing Articles of Incorporation of THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO. were, on March 10, 1892, produced to me in said county, and acknowledged by said Thomas A. Davis, William H. Cox, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., S. T. Hickman, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds each to be their act and deed, and on March 14, 1892, the same were again produced to me and acknowledged by A. M. J. Cochran, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds each to be their act and deed, and lodged for record, whereupon the same, together with this certificate, have been duly recorded in my office. Given under my hand and with the seal of said county, this 14th day of March, 1892.

By T. M. Perce, Clerk.